

International Business and Technical Consultants, Inc.



Identifying Research Questions for Program Evaluation

U.S. Department of State Fourth Annual Conference on Program Evaluation

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Objectives of the Presentation



How we work together with USG agencies to develop a complex evaluation concept for postconflict intervention

What we measure to evaluate Peace and Security sector programs





Presentation Content



Two Cases of Georgia Monitoring Project

- How we developed concept for multiagency evaluation (whole-ofgovernment)
- What can be measured to evaluate on-going programs
- Questions and Answers Session





General Principals



Georgia Monitoring Project's Scope is \$1 Billion Pledge

Project has to evaluate all 4 USG sectors

 Project should keep the balance among USG agencies





Challenges



- How to distinguish the Development Impact of the programs under \$1 Billion Pledge from other USG-funded projects?
- If we will observe programs by sector:
 - Some projects are at early implementation stage
 - Some projects started before the conflict were extended due to newly raised needs





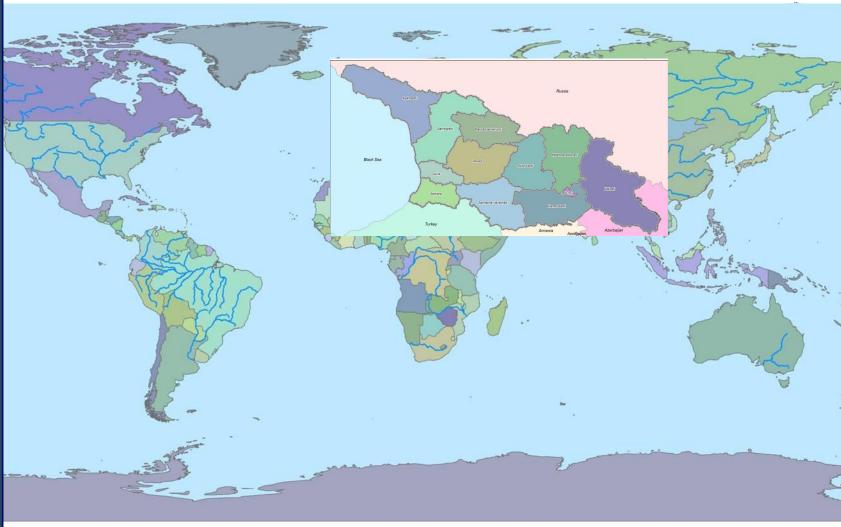
Case 1: Whole-of-government



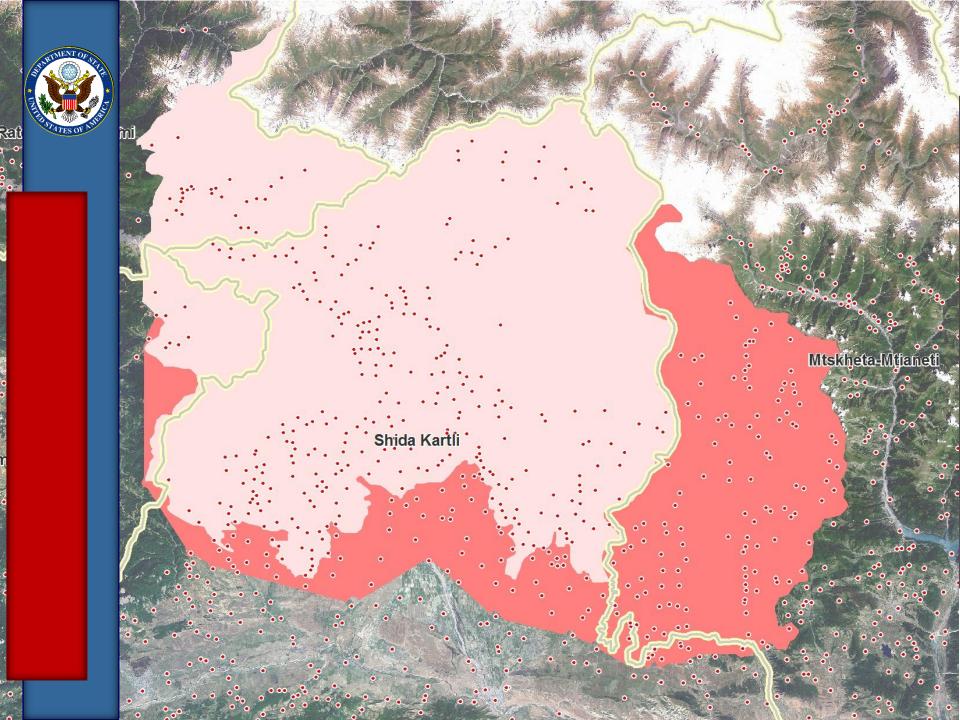
How we developed the multi-agency evaluation concept



Georgia_.



Location on the Globe

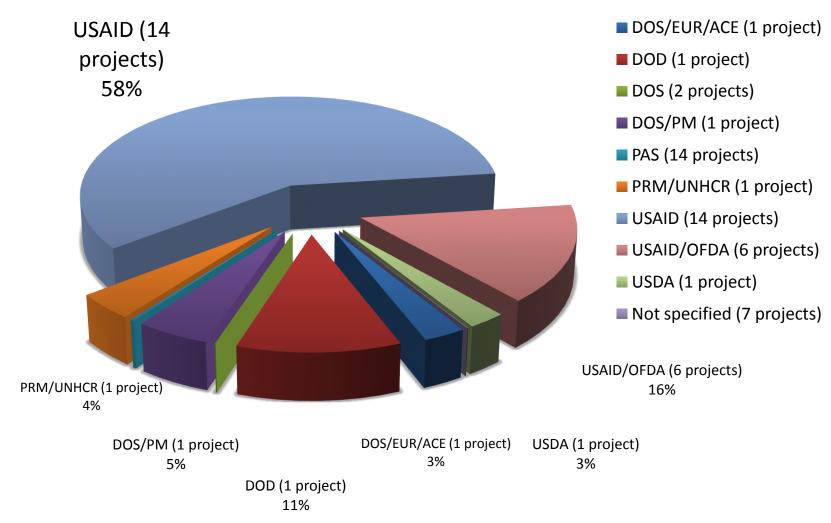






Why We Decided to Evaluate a Particular Geographic Area









How We Work



Participatory Approach

 Regular weekly consultative meetings with Deputy Assistance Coordinator

Related Output

List of relevant projects identified

 Consultative meetings with USG agency leads

Related Output

General evaluation concept elaborated





How We Work



Desk Review

Internet research (up to 60 websites)

Related Output

 Additional public information on projects were obtained from alternative sources

Site orientation

Visits on sites (talk to people)

Related Output

 Different target groups among IDPs identified and methodology for implementation of survey elaborated





Moving from Emergency Relief to Development and Sustainability



USG Assistance has been divided into phases

PHASE I: Emergency Relief (housing and food aid) 6 months

PHASE II: Recovery and Reconstruction (major social-economic infrastructure)
12 months

PHASE III: Development (agriculture, credits to SMEs, alternative energy sources) 12 months





Evaluation Scheme



- Evaluate outcomes of programs implemented within the frame of Emergency Relief and Recovery/Reconstruction Phases
- Collect data which might be used as a baseline to evaluate programs implemented during development phase III and ensure sustainability of Programs implemented in Phase I and II



Outcome 1

Living conditions in post conflict area re-established

Outcome 2

Economic situation in post-conflict area stabilized

Outcome 3

Civil society and Integration in postconflict area supported

Outcome 4

Income generated

Outcome 5 Social infrastructure developed

Output 1.1

Nutrition of the VPs maintained

Output 2.1

Agricultural production reestablished

Output 3.1

VPs education opportunity maintained

Output 4.1

Agricultural production developed

Output 5.1 Irrigation system

developed

Output 1.2

Hygiene conditions of the VPs maintained

Output 2.2

VPs competitiveness in labor market supported

Output 3.2

P-social rehabilitation & social integrations of the VPs supported

Output 4.2

SME developed

Output 5.2

Energy security enhanced

Output 1.3

Healthcare of the VPs maintained

Output 2.3

VPs business opportunities supported

Output 3.3

Gov. transparence and freedom of expression supported

Output 4.3

Business skills developed

Output 5.3

Municipal services developed

Output 1.4

Safety of farming activities reestablished

Output 1.5

VPs with dwelling & living necessities provided

Output 3.4

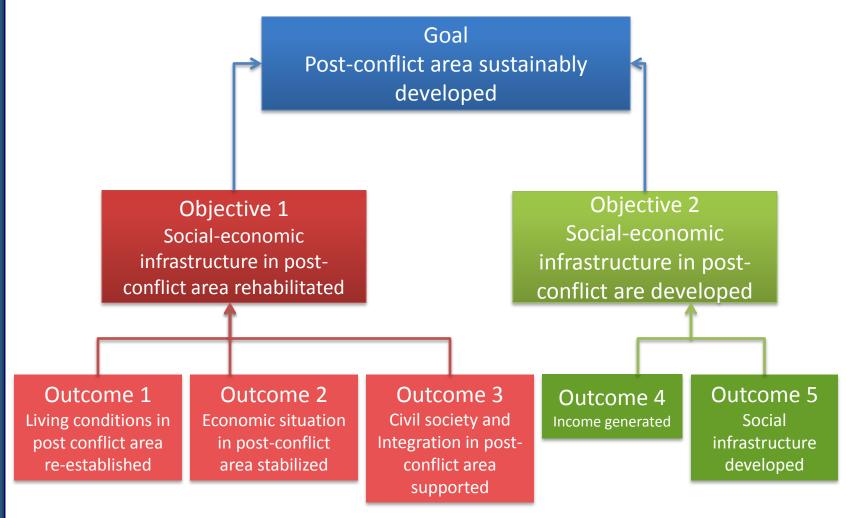
Democratic values promoted





Logical Framework











What are the results of all USG assistance:

- Immediate post-conflict aid (in terms of population food security, safety, hygiene and healthcare conditions)?
- To sustain the economic situation (in terms of household income)?
- To strength civil society (in terms of social integration and reintegration of the vulnerable population into civil society)?





Case 2: Georgia Border Security Law Enforcement Program



How we are evaluating on-going programs



Georgia: Trans-Caucasus Corridor

- ☐ The shortest road between Europe and Asia passes through Georgia − TRACECA corridor.
- E-117 highway, passing through Georgia is the shortest route between Russia and countries of Minor Asia.

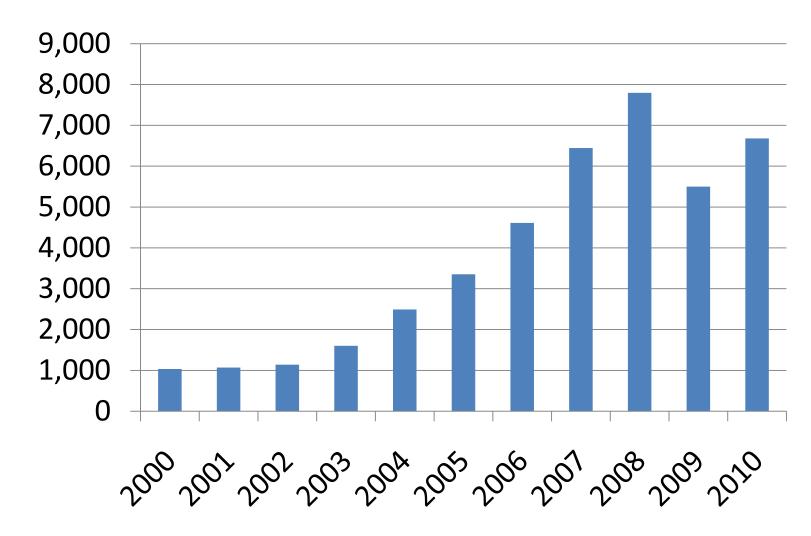






Georgia Trade Turnover with Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Iran (\$million)





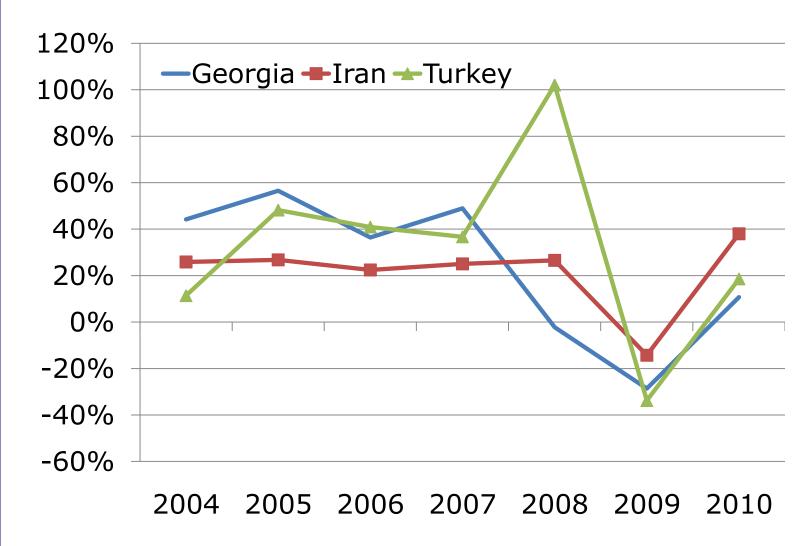




Trade turnover of Armenia with Georgia, Turkey and Iran



(comparing to previous year)

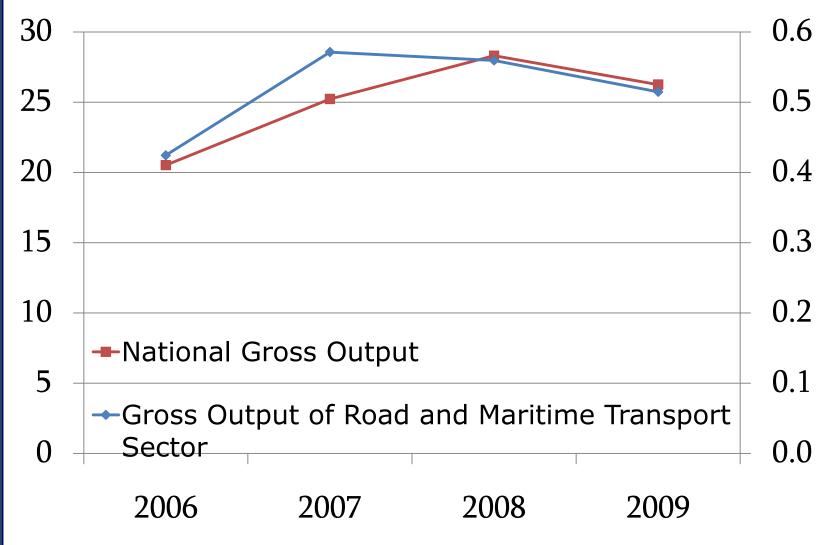






Impact of Road and Maritime Transport Sector Output on national GDP (GEL million)









Preliminary Questions



- What is the meaning of "Georgia's role as a transit country" (in terms of Geopolitics)?
- What are the major macro-economic trends (economic growth, international trade, etc.)?
- How is the USG assistance helping the GOG address challenges (emergency preparedness, support international trade, physical conditions of the border crossings)?





Preliminary Questions



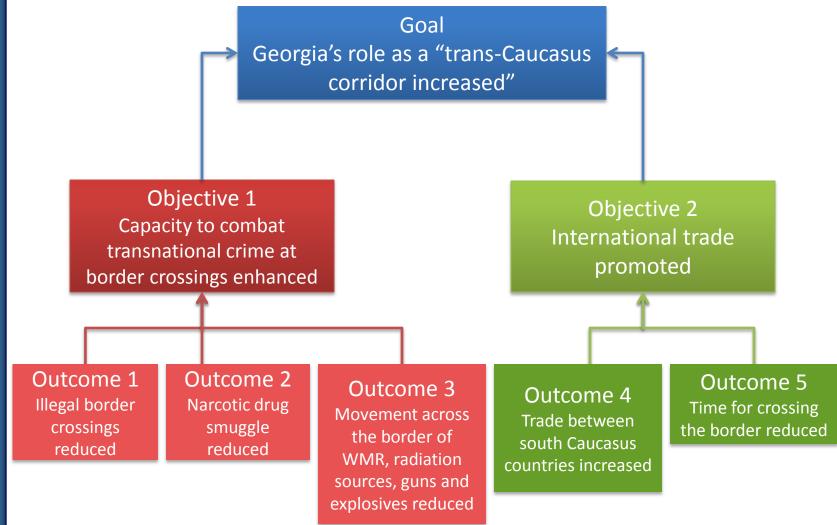
- How is USG filling gaps or mitigating challenges?
- What is GOG's strategy in terms of emergency preparedness, joint management of border crossings, and etc.?
- What is GBSLE's exit strategy/handover process (in terms of sustainability)?





Logical Framework











Overall Question:

What are the results of USG assistance toward increasing Georgia's role as a Trans-Caucasus corridor?

Objective 1: Capacity to combat transnational crime at border crossings enhanced

- What was the capability and capacity of border security agencies to meet emergency preparedness before the August conflict?
- What was the major bottleneck of border security agencies during the conflict (emergency response)?







Objective 1: Capacity to combat transnational crime at border crossings enhanced

- What is the post-conflict capability and capacity of border security agencies to meet current challenges (e.g. to combat transnational crime)?
- What are the preconditions for long-term sustainability to meet the increased demand of international transport and human traffic due to economic growth in South-Caucasus countries?







Overall Question:

What are the results of USG assistance toward increasing Georgia's role as a Trans-Caucasus corridor?

Objective 2: International trade promoted

- Has the time for crossing intra-regional borders been reduced?
- Has trade between South-Caucasus countries increased?







Overall Question:

What are the results of USG assistance toward increasing Georgia's role as a Trans-Caucasus corridor?

Objective 2: International trade promoted

- How has the USG programs assisted the capability and capacity of border security agencies to support smooth border crossing at checkpoints?
- What were the major bottlenecks of border security agencies to meet current challenges (increase in transport and human traffic)?





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